

minor fluctuations that took place on wheat board quotations. Would I be right in assuming then that you envisage that this change would simply buy you a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for purposes of buying in the market place rather than buying directly from the Canadian wheat board?

Mr. KIRK: I do not know to what extent the commercial practice of the agency will vary.

Mr. JORGENSEN: But, would it not be necessary for you to buy a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in order for you to purchase in the marketplace? You anticipate you would be buying on the marketplace and the only way you could do that would be by having a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Mr. KIRK: Well, they could buy through a broker.

Mr. JORGENSEN: But, in order to buy from the board they must have a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. You mentioned the problems in connection with the fluctuation of prices in eastern Canada. It occurred to me there are several large co-operative organizations in eastern Canada which handle feed grain. Why have they been unable to have any effect on the fluctuation of prices? It seems to me they are admirably suited to that particular job.

Mr. KIRK: It would be going too far, to start with, to say they have been unable to change this situation; it would be more true to say that they feel they have been unable to cure it altogether. I think the problem relates to the availability of storage, to the ability to hold grain, to the ability to carry over grain to the opening of the new season for commercial reasons. But, a new board might be in a different position.

Mr. JORGENSEN: Mr. Olson raised a point in respect of the conflict that might arise between the powers now being exercised by the board of grain commissioners and this agency, and that this is very important. Would you not conclude there is a possibility it may be necessary for this agency to extend itself further and further until, finally, it has a complete monopoly in the grain trade in eastern Canada, as a result of which it may be necessary for them to set up their own storage facilities?

Mr. KIRK: I did not conclude anything of that sort, but the agency will be in the business, and we will see.

Mr. JORGENSEN: I have a further question, following along the lines of a question put by Mr. Danforth. How would you anticipate that the agency would buy eastern feed grains? How would it go into the marketplace and buy it? And, having bought it, what machinery would be available to them to move it into position?

Mr. KIRK: Do you mean how would they buy it?

Mr. JORGENSEN: Yes.

Mr. KIRK: I think they would just buy it. They would acquire feed grains. This is the way I picture it. Other people would have acquired feed grains which would cost them so much. Now, I am not saying this because there are no difficulties with regard to the agency policy involved in this. Of course, there are. I am just saying, again, I do not know all the answers to this and, in fact, many of them will have to be worked out. All we are saying is that we hope the board will be able to acquire this grain, to dispose of it and store it in the interests of stabilization of the market, thereby ensuring, as far as possible, that the cost of getting it to the consumer from the lakehead is minimized. Obviously, in doing this, the agency is conceived of performing the functions of a supplier, with a special responsibility to ensure fairness of price.

Mr. JORGENSEN: The movement of eastern feed grains involve what, I believe, to be two areas of activity. The first is moving the grain from the lakehead to storage positions in eastern Canada, and, second, the movement